

August 1, 2008



SNIPS

Tips and Resources for Proper Management of Household Pharmaceutical Waste

Do you have expired or unused pharmaceutical products at your home? If so, here are some tips on proper handling and disposal to protect both the environment and health of those in your household.

- ✓ Look for a take-back event near you. If there isn't one, work with your local officials and get involved in promoting a local take-back event. The [Division of Waste Management](#) can provide you with information on how to conduct a take-back event in your area.
- ✓ Render any unwanted pharmaceutical inaccessible by mixing with undesirable substances. Place the mixture in a sealed container and remove any personal identification information from the container prior to disposal in the trash.

Disposal of pharmaceutical products by flushing is discouraged. For more information on pharmaceuticals in the environment and disposal practices, please see the following Web sites.

[No Drugs Down the Drain Statewide California Campaign SMARxT Disposal](#)

Do You Store Bulk Quantities of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Herbicides to Sell Commercially?

If you answered yes, you need a groundwater protection plan. Anyone engaged in activities that have the potential to pollute groundwater must develop and implement a Groundwater Protection Plan as required in [401 KAR 5:037](#). For more information and guidance, please contact

DCA Programs



Environmental laws can often be confusing and challenging. The [Environmental Compliance Assistance Program](#) helps regulated entities understand and comply with environmental obligations, advocates for entities underrepresented in the regulatory process and facilitates moving "beyond" compliance to environmental leadership.



Are you doing great things for the environment? Do you participate in voluntary environmental events? Does your workplace go above and beyond regulatory requirements? If you answered yes, then [KY EXCEL](#) is a program for you. [KY EXCEL](#) is a voluntary environmental leadership program where you can meet and interact with Kentucky's environmental leaders.



The [Operator Certification Program](#) trains and certifies wastewater and drinking water system operators to ensure that these environmental professionals are qualified and prepared to properly treat

[Pat Keefe](#) at the [Division of Water](#) at 502-563-3410.

Proper Disposal of Aerosol Cans

In order to properly manage aerosol cans and be in compliance with the Division of Waste Management's regulations, it is important to understand some key points. The [Division of Waste Management's](#) position is that aerosol cans must be managed as follows:

- A. If the aerosol can is empty in accordance with [401 KAR 31:010, Section 7](#) and has held hazardous waste, the generator has two options:
1. If the can meets the definition of scrap metal and is recycled, it is exempt from hazardous waste regulations pursuant to [401 KAR 31:010 Section 6\(c\)4.](#);
 2. otherwise, the aerosol can must be managed as hazardous waste.
- B. In order to dispose of a can as nonhazardous waste (rather than recycle it), the generator must determine:
1. That the can is empty under [401 KAR 31:010](#), Section 7;
 2. and/or that the product it contained was not hazardous and that the can itself is not hazardous.

You should be aware that any liquid or contained gases removed from aerosol cans may be subject to regulation as hazardous wastes if they are listed in [401 KAR 31:040](#), or if they exhibit any characteristics of hazardous waste as described in [401 KAR 31:030](#). Also, if the cans are punctured and sent for recycling as a scrap metal, then it is not considered treatment-on-site (Treatment On-Site requires a permit from the Division of Waste Management.) and the cans are exempt from RCRA.

Did You Know There Is a Place to List Your Brownfield Property for Redevelopment?

A brownfield site means real property, the expansion, redevelopment or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant. These properties include abandoned factories, former dry cleaning establishments, vacant gas stations, illegal drug labs, old dumps and mine-scarred lands. The [Kentucky Brownfield Program](#) has created an [inventory of brownfield sites](#) in order to market the properties to those interested in brownfield redevelopment. The Kentucky Brownfield Program is working to promote the redevelopment of these sites by helping to remove barriers that prevent reuse; providing useful information to communities, developers and the public; and encouraging a climate that fosters redevelopment of contaminated sites.

and protect Kentucky's water resources.



*The Kentucky Brownfield Program
Recycling the Commonwealth*

The [Brownfields Program](#) helps communities and property owners identify meaningful solutions that encourage the cleanup and redevelopment of underused, contaminated properties.

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This message has been sent to past DCA clients and to individuals that have notified the division that they would like to receive information related to environmental compliance or environmental leadership. If you would like to be removed from this distribution list, please reply to this e-mail and we will promptly honor your request.

Compiled by Kenya Stump. For submittals, please send information to envhelp@ky.gov with the subject line of "SNIPS Submittal Information".